United Nations E/ICEF/2018/P/L.16

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
17 July 2018

Original: English
Arabic, English, French and Spanish only

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2018
12–14 September 2018
Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Libya

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Libya is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $1,770,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $38,230,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2019 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2018.

* E/ICEF/2018/19.

18-11867 (E) 270718

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Programme rationale

1. UNICEF and the government have jointly developed the country programme document (CPD) 2019–2020 in accordance with the needs of children in Libya.[1] Capitalizing on the relative security in 2017 and the return to a full presence for UNICEF international personnel in Libya in 2018, UNICEF will contribute to stabilization and peacebuilding efforts led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), in line with the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Libya (2019–2020). Both the CPD and the UNSF are for two years, building synergies between ongoing humanitarian assistance and the longer-term development programme planned for 2021 onwards. This CPD reflects the organization's expanded programme in Libya, which received a significant increase in funding since 2017 in response to the increased needs among the population.

2. Prior to the 2011 revolution, Libya was an upper-middle-income country that had made progress in meeting its Millennium Development Goal targets. UNICEF support to Libya during this period, and in the immediate years that followed, was limited to upstream technical assistance and advocacy in all UNICEF-supported sectors. During the conflict in 2014, two political entities claimed the right to govern. Following United Nations-led peace negotiations in 2015, the Government of National Accord was established in Tripoli by the 17 December 2015 Libyan Political Agreement of Skhirat, Morocco accompanying a United Nations-led national dialogue addressed to the resolution of the political stalemate. However, as of 2018, parts of Libya remain in the hands of various armed groups. The crisis has severely affected the Libyan economy. Income from oil production, the majority of the gross domestic product (GDP), has steadily declined over the past five years, resulting in a rapid shrinking of the economy; the real GDP has fallen to less than half of its pre-revolution level.[2] Due to the political crisis, the Central Bank is only able to allocate funding to two chapters of its budget, related mainly to salaries and subsidies.[3] Rising inflation and the banking liquidity crisis have contributed to a gap between the official exchange rate and the parallel exchange market. The growing deficit, coupled with significant frozen assets, has deepened the economic crisis.[4] The sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency and equitability of the extensive pre-conflict social protection system is in question, with urgent concerns about the future fiscal health of Libya. The political deadlock, economic crisis and armed conflict have fragmented national institutions and seriously affected basic service delivery, partly due to limited budget allocation, sustained cash flow and lack of technical capacities and skills.

3. As of 2017, the Libyan population was estimated at 6.5 million: 49 per cent female and 40 per cent children.[5] In this arid country located in the Sahara desert, 78 per cent of the population live in urban areas.[6] As a result of the conflict, in January 2018 there were an estimated 1.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance,

[1] Based on the inter-agency Joint Technical Assessment, 2017; UNICEF, 'Situation Assessment of Children and Women in Libya', unpublished, 2017; and Coram International, 'Study on Violence Against Children in Libya', draft report, 13 October 2017.

[2] World Bank, 'Libya's Economic Outlook — April 2017', www.worldbank.org/en/country/libya/publication/economic-outlook-april-2017.

[3] Libyan Constitution, chapter I and chapter IV.

[4] United Nations, 'Strategic Framework for Libya (2019–2020)', unpublished draft, March 2018.

[5] Projections from the Bureau of Statistics and Census for 2017, disseminated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

[6] United Nations Human Settlements Programme, https://unhabitat.org/libya/, accessed on 5 June 2018.

including 378,000 children and 307,000 women.[7] The most vulnerable groups are concentrated in areas that experience ongoing armed conflict or have large numbers of internally displaced persons (who numbered 165,478 as of February 2018),[8] migrants and asylum-seekers. Girls in Libya are particularly vulnerable to violence and insecurity,[9] most notably migrant women, girls and unaccompanied and separated children on the move. In addition, there is significant involvement of boys and young men in armed groups due to high unemployment, the easy access to weapons and sociocultural factors that encourage youth (particularly boys) to join armed groups.

4. Although Libya has always been a migratory crossroads, in recent years mixed migration, including children on the move (i.e. asylum seekers, economic migrants, unaccompanied and separated children, environmental migrants, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants) has increased dramatically.[10] Libya has become one of the most commonly used — and deadliest — migratory routes into Europe.[11] As of March 2018, there were an estimated 660,000 migrants in Libya (90 per cent of whom were adults, of which 9 per cent were female; and 10 per cent of whom were children (of which 56 per cent were unaccompanied).[12] Many migrants (both male and female) are victims of trafficking, or human smuggling, or both.[13] In July 2017, 49 per cent of migrants interviewed in southern Libya and Tripoli had limited or no education, and only 16 per cent had received vocational training or attended higher education.[14] Migrants report serious human rights abuses at the hands of armed groups.[15] Children have experienced multiple rights deprivations, including arbitrary detention; lack of access to family, education, protection — including from all forms of violence and exploitation — health care, adequate nutrition and living environment; and lack of time or space to play.

5. There are critical gaps in the protective environment and governance systems for children. Essential parts of the legal system have not been harmonized with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by Libya on 15 April 1993. Some policies and procedures are out of date or missing. Management systems, including those related to data generation, need strengthening in many sectors, including child protection; justice; education; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); health; and nutrition, thus making evidence-based planning difficult for all actors. Libyan state services are experiencing substantial capacity gaps, partially due to overdependence on foreign workers before the revolution (most have now left the country), and intersectoral and interdepartmental coordination challenges linked to existing political divisions. This has weakened basic service provision and dramatically increased the need for humanitarian and development assistance.

6. Education is a priority for the government; notably, primary and secondary education are provided free of charge. Prior to 2011, Libya had one of the highest school enrolment rates in the Middle East and North Africa, with no significant differences between boys and girls. Gross enrolment is still 96.7 per cent for children

[7] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 'Humanitarian Response Plan: Libya,' January–December 2018.

[8] International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 'IDP and Returnee Report — Round 17', January–February 2018.

[9] United Nations Development Programme Libya, 'Women, Peace and Security in Libya: Comparative Summary of the WPS Baseline Study, Phase I and Phase II', policy brief, 2015.

[10] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 'Mixed Migration Trends in Libya: Changing dynamics and protection challenges,' July 2017.

[11] IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, 'Fatal Journeys: Improving Data on Missing Migrants', volume 3, part 2, 2017.

[12] IOM, DTM, 'Libya's Migrant Report: Round 18', March 2018.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

in primary and secondary school,[16] including almost global enrolment of displaced Libyan children.[17] However, the quality, inclusivity and relevance of education and the disparities between regions are of concern. An estimated two out of five registered teachers are inactive. Many of those who are working as teachers lack essential education and classroom management skills. Early childhood education is provided by the private sector and is not accessible to most of the population. Access to technical and vocational education and training and life skills education is limited and enrolment has steadily decreased since 2012.[18] Technical and vocational education is generally given less importance than the traditional curriculum and enrolment of girls is particularly low. Libya ranks low in the Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011 regarding quality of education: out of 139 countries, Libya ranked 128 in primary education and 138 in secondary education.[19] There is a skill gap between labour market demands and the education system. An education data management system is under development by the Ministry of Education, with support from UNICEF. Existing data suggest that children with disabilities and children on the move are often excluded or face discrimination in schools.[20] The International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix estimates that some 32,000 migrant children need education support.[21] The protracted conflict has damaged education infrastructure; an estimated 489 schools have been affected, impacting approximately 267,000 children.[22]

7. The health system has been affected by the conflict, due in part to the pressure of population displacement, as well as reduced financial and human capacity. An estimated 17.5 per cent of hospitals, 20 per cent of primary health-care facilities and 8 per cent of other types of health facilities are not operational,[23] with significant geographical variances. There is a critical lack of health workers, including nurses and birth attendants. Libya has a low rate of maternal mortality (7 deaths per 100,000 live births among women aged 15–49),[24] but the deterioration in health services increases the risk of the rate going up. Under-one and under-five mortality rates are low[25] and vaccination rates among children remain high, for example 95 per cent of one-year-olds are fully immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and 93 per cent are immunized against measles.[26] There are, however, indications that this may be changing due to disruptions to the vaccine stock supply, a breakdown in the cold chain and limited access to vulnerable groups. Increased migration from sub-Saharan Africa has added to concerns that existing immunization strategies may be inadequate. Food insecurity is on the rise. Exacerbated by record high inflation, in 2017 an estimated 75 per cent of market-dependent households had low purchasing power, and thus had to resort to negative coping mechanisms including skipping meals or reducing the number of daily meals.[27] There is a critical lack of information

[16] UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF 'Libyan Household Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment', unpublished, 2017.
[17] Ministry of Education.
[18] UNICEF Libya, 'Draft Evaluation of Technical and Vocational Education (TVET) in Libya', 2018.
[19] World Economic Forum, 'Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011', 2010.
[20] Abdul-Hamid, Y., 'Child Rights Situation Analysis Middle East and North Africa', Save the Children Sweden, 2011.
[21] DTM, as quoted in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018.
[22] HRP 2018.
[23] Ibid.
[24] UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, 'Libyan Household Multi-sectoral Survey Needs Assessment', unpublished, 2017.
[25] UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children*, 2016.
[26] Ibid.
[27] HRP, 2018.

regarding child nutrition. The government has requested support from UNICEF and partner United Nations organizations in addressing increasing nutritional concerns.

8. The water and sanitation sector is also affected by the governance crisis, the weak accountability framework and the protracted conflict. The national water and sewage system is deteriorating rapidly due to poor operation and maintenance and the reduced budget allocation. An estimated 670,000 conflict-affected people (including 270,000 children) lack access to adequate WASH services.[28] Displacement has added pressure on WASH infrastructure and services in many host communities. An estimated 43 per cent of the population relies on trucked drinking water and only 64 per cent of the affected population has access to adequate and safe drinking water.[29] Approximately 90 per cent of waste water is disposed, untreated, into the sea.[30] Roughly 30 per cent of surveyed households lack basic hygiene items.[31] Many schoolchildren do not have adequate access to safe and gender-appropriate WASH facilities in their learning environments. Poor menstrual hygiene management support could affect girls' school attendance. Thirty-three per cent of schools do not have access to safe and adequate water.[32] In detention centres, WASH conditions are particularly concerning. Climate change poses specific risks for Libya; water is becoming even more scarce as temperatures rise and weather patterns become unpredictable.

9. The Libyan National Family Health Survey (2014) found that births were almost universally registered (99 per cent).[33] However, some groups of vulnerable children may fall outside the system, including children born in detention, children born to single or divorced mothers and children born to migrant families.

10. Violence against children is prevalent throughout Libya, including various forms of gender-based violence.[34] According to a recent study, 73.4 per cent of children had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, including being hit, kicked, pinched or hit with an object.[35] Rates of violence are particularly high in primary and secondary schools; 67 per cent of children reported having experienced violence at the hands of their teachers during the last 12 months and an estimated 36.5 per cent of Libyan children reported peer bullying.[36] Ten per cent of children reported having experienced some type of violence at the hands of armed persons.[37] Some forms of violence against children are socially acceptable, particularly towards boys, because they are seen as part of the development into adulthood. Although statistics regarding child marriage are not available, regional trends suggest that its frequency is likely to increase during times of insecurity.[38] The national child protection system is weak, including the legal framework, child protection mechanisms (including case management), and capacity. There is insufficient research on existing community-based protection mechanisms. The United Nations Secretary-General reported grave violations of child rights during 2016, including the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, indiscriminate killing of children

[28] Joint Country Assessment, 2017.
[29] HRP, 2018.
[30] UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, 'Libyan Household Multi-sectoral Survey Needs Assessment', unpublished, 2017.
[31] Ibid.
[32] HRP 2018.
[33] Libyan Ministry of Health, 'Libyan National Family Health Survey, Preliminary Report', Tripoli, 2014.
[34] Coram International, 'Study on Violence Against Children in Libya', draft report, 13 October 2017.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] UNICEF Middle East and North Africa, in collaboration with the International Center for Research on Women, 'Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa', November 2017.

during armed conflict, and attacks on hospitals and schools.[39] Children in many parts of Libya face increasing risks related to mines and explosive remnants of war.

11. The justice system is based on the punishment of offenders rather than rehabilitation. In some cases, children are subjected to harsh punishments (including severe detention conditions), even in cases where no criminal offense has been committed. The "best interests of the child" is not systematically taken into consideration during legal proceedings.[40] Children in contact with the law are not assured confidentiality; this can be particularly damaging for girls.[41] The case management and information system is limited.[42] Children on the move, including separated and unaccompanied children, are often detained.[43]

12. There is evidence that adolescents and youth feel disengaged from their communities and that distrust in government institutions is growing.[44] Youth unemployment rates are high (in 2012, the rate was 48.3 per cent nationally, including 40.8 per cent for boys and 67.8 per cent for girls),[45] coupled with a high expectation of public sector employment and weak social services. Youth report having experienced high rates of violence, reduced opportunities for engagement in safe recreational activities, and pressure to join armed groups (especially boys) to sustain their livelihoods and for community recognition. The lack of opportunities for participation in decision-making processes, which may contribute to social isolation (particularly for girls), has negatively impacted the social and economic integration of youth, contributing to growing levels of frustration.[46]

13. The previous CPD, originally for the period 2013–2014,[47] was designed for a stable upper-middle-income country with a strong central government. The political events of 2011 and 2014 radically altered the landscape of Libya. As a result, the modest budget and previous strategy used by UNICEF, which was characterized by limited upstream support and humanitarian action, are insufficient to respond to the new context and to provide the government with the required support. Lessons learned from the previous country programme cycle demonstrate that (a) upstream work is essential to strengthen the resilience and shock-resistance of national systems, including advocacy for child-friendly budgets; (b) greater scale emergency preparedness and humanitarian response, in partnership with local actors, continues to be a critical priority; (c) strengthening equity-focused basic service delivery, both upstream and downstream (including evidence-based, risk-informed programming) is essential for preventing and responding to emerging needs; and (d) the return to a full UNICEF presence in Libya as of mid-2018 will improve the quality of programming and monitoring. Equity-focused programming is at the heart of this CPD, including strengthening basic social services for the most vulnerable and advocacy for equitable national policies and budgets.

14. The government has requested technical support from UNICEF to contribute to progress toward its Sustainable Development Goal targets. UNICEF is recognized as

[39] United Nations, Children and armed conflict: report of the Secretary-General, A/70/836–S/2016/360, 20 April 2016.

[40] Makkawi, Rifaat, 'Children's Rights in Libya: Assessing compliance of domestic legislation with international human rights standards', unpublished report, 24 February 2013.

[41] Ibid.

[42] Ibid.

[43] UNCHR, 'Mixed Migration Trends in Libya: Changing Dynamics and Protection Challenges', 2017.

[44] 'National Consultation about Youth, Peace and Security — Libya Case', United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Networks of Mediterranean Youth, United Nations Peacebuilding, and UNFPA, with funding by the European Union, 2017.

[45] International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database (data retrieved in March 2017).

[46] World Bank, 'Libya Investment Climate Survey', 2011.

[47] The 2013–2014 CPD had four consecutive one-year extensions and will end in 2018.

being an impartial child rights advocacy organization. In the context of Libya, its added value lies in supporting evidence generation, providing technical support to institutional systems strengthening and enabling child rights-informed policy reform. UNICEF has strategic partnerships at all levels of government and with key members of civil society, communities, donors and other United Nations organizations, which will be leveraged to work towards the achievement of children's rights.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. Under the guidance of the coordination framework for international technical cooperation with the government, the CPD is aligned with sectoral priorities identified by the government. The UNSF for Libya (2019–2020) and the country programme of cooperation respond directly to national priorities, in accordance with the 'United Nations working together' implementation strategy.

16. The CPD will contribute to two of the three specific outcome areas described in the UNSF supporting sustained basic social services (outcome 3), and governance strengthening and rule of law (outcome 1); as well as objective 2 of the Humanitarian Response Plan for Libya (2018) (basic service provision). By so doing, the CPD will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 8, 10 and 16.

17. During this two-year bridge programme, the UNICEF strategic approach will embrace humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts by leveraging the experience and groundwork of its humanitarian programmes and decades of upstream development support to the government, in close cooperation with UNSMIL, other United Nations organizations and key stakeholders.

18. The goal of the CPD is to contribute to national efforts enabling all children and adolescents in Libya, especially those who are most vulnerable, to have their rights progressively fulfilled and to develop to their full potential in an inclusive and protective environment. To these ends, UNICEF will support equitable, child-friendly basic service delivery in targeted municipalities, strengthen the protective environment for children, and contribute to the development of an enabling environment where the government and civil society organizations have increased capacity, systems and services to fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child through the following cross-sectoral programme components:

Support to basic social services

19. UNICEF and the government aim that by 2020 children, adolescents, youth and their families, especially the most disadvantaged, are increasingly using improved quality basic social services (outcome 1 of the country programme results and resources framework (RRF)) by strengthening programmes in the targeted municipalities, allowing these programmes to be taken to scale. Targeted municipalities have been selected based on a vulnerability assessment, prioritizing conflict-affected areas, internally displaced persons and regions impacted by migration. To strengthen service delivery of WASH, health, nutrition and education, UNICEF and the government will adopt the following implementation strategies: (a) strengthening the technical capacity of government partners in targeted line ministries as well as service providers (including teachers, WASH specialists and heath personnel); (b) directly supporting service delivery in health, nutrition, WASH and education, including procurement of supplies; and (c) promoting communication for development, with a focus on healthy lifestyles and equity-focused access to services.

Protective environment for children and adolescents

20. UNICEF and the government aim that by 2020, girls and boys are better protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect (outcome 2 of the RRF). To reach this objective, UNICEF will work with the government, United Nations organizations and other partners on: (a) preventing violence, using communication for development and harnessing the power of two-way communication to promote the basic rights of children. This programme will not only raise awareness, it will also engage communities and encourage adults, adolescents and children to identify problems, propose solutions and take action to harness their resilience and improve their own lives; (b) strengthening the capacity to monitor child protection issues, including in schools, the justice system, and with regard to grave violations of child rights; (c) modeling and scale up of child protection response services and referral systems in schools and communities, targeting the most vulnerable children (including the rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with armed groups); (d) contributing to restorative justice-based reforms of the justice system for children through building the capacity of key actors in targeted municipalities, policy reform and scaling up non-custodial remedies and alternatives to detention (including for children on the move).

Evidence-based policy reform

21. UNICEF and the government will contribute to ensuring that by 2020, as an initial stage, the government's capacity to develop and implement child-friendly social policies at the national level is enhanced. It will strive for key government institutions to have improved evidence-based and child-focused policymaking, planning and budgeting, and to have placed children and adolescents at the centre of its overall development focus (outcome 3 of the RRF). The following implementation strategies will be used: (a) strengthen the government's capacity to generate evidence regarding health, nutrition, child protection, education and WASH, including developing the institutional capacity of the national Bureau of Statistics and Census; (b) contribute to evidence generation on the situation of all children in Libya; (c) in partnership with the Bretton Woods institutions and United Nations partners, provide technical support and capacity-building to strategic departments in relevant line ministries and service providers regarding the aforementioned child-related policies, planning and budgeting.

22. This country programme has three cross-cutting strategic focus areas that will be given exceptional consideration by UNICEF, in coordination with other United Nations partners: (a) given the unstable situation in Libya, emergency preparedness and response will be an important cross-cutting priority, including advance preparation and capacity-building of government partners, and providing coordination support; (b) through all of its implementation strategies, UNICEF will contribute to ensuring that women and girls have equal access to basic social services and to a protective and enabling environment; and (c) understanding that adolescents and youth are critical to the long-term stability and development of Libya, UNICEF will engage youth as active change agents in all programmes (particularly peacebuilding, social mobilization and emergency preparedness) and will ensure that programmes and government policies contribute to the development of skills and opportunities for the positive social, economic and civic engagement of youth.

Partnerships

23. To build collaboration around the protection and well-being of all children in Libya and to capitalize on its strategic role as a convener, UNICEF aims to contribute to coordination efforts between relevant stakeholders, including government line

ministries and municipalities in the east, south and west of Libya as well as between international and national actors.

24. UNICEF will seek to leveraging resources from the government and major influencers to reach the most vulnerable children, adolescents and their communities. The country programme will strengthen existing partnerships and create new opportunities for partnership to promote the protection of all children in Libya, including with other United Nations organizations; the international community (to advocate for a child-sensitive agenda); strategic partners (to ensure reach); civil society organizations engaged in programme implementation (including capacity reinforcement); academic institutions and social leaders; and the private sector (including oil) to win support for the cause of children to leverage the extensive private wealth in Libya.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Support to basic social services	177	21 373	21 550
Protect environment for children and adolescents	177	10 101	10 278
Evidence-based policy reform	1 239	1 281	2 520
Programme effectiveness	177	5 475	5 652
Total	**1 770**	**38 230**	**40 000**

Note: In addition to the amounts shown, significant amounts of other resources emergency are expected to be raised under the Humanitarian Action for Children for Libya (2018).

Programme and risk management

25. To enable the UNICEF country programme to meet its objectives through quality control and good management, the programme effectiveness component will focus on four organizational performance enablers: transparent and accountable governance of the programme; results-oriented, efficient, effective and collaborative management; versatile staff who are agents of change; and efficient, safe and secure systems connecting results and people.

26. UNICEF will use the information management systems put in place and strengthened during this programme (e.g. the Health Information System) and the assessments completed to ensure accountability to affected populations and to serve as early warning and reporting mechanisms. Regular data collection will allow UNICEF to monitor emerging needs (e.g. disease patterns, quality of teaching/ learning processes, etc.) so that programme strategies are aligned and deployed in a timely manner.

27. UNICEF will continue to lead the United Nations country team's programme management team and to coordinate with the operational management team and with relevant sector coordination groups. UNICEF Libya will continue to work within the UNSF and relevant UNICEF rules and regulations, as well as the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) framework.

28. This CPD outlines the UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country

programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Risk and risk mitigation

29. There is a risk of a widespread humanitarian crisis caused by an increase in violence, conflict and insecurity, or by a breakdown in social services, or both scenarios, which would potentially restrict access to the most vulnerable children. To mitigate these risks, in coordination with other United Nations organizations and partners, UNICEF will: (a) develop an updated emergency preparedness plan and a business contingency plan to ensure continued programme implementation and monitoring; (b) utilize the rapid response mechanism as the primary means of delivering and monitoring humanitarian assistance in the medium term. Additionally, UNICEF will continue to rely on third-party monitoring and partnerships for humanitarian assistance and rapid response, within the framework of the organization's rules and procedures and the HACT modality; and (c) support line ministries in emergency preparedness and build the capacity of the government and civil society partners in humanitarian action, particularly with regard to the humanitarian principles. By the end of the programme period, the government should be ready to begin work on a national disaster risk management plan.

30. Further deterioration of the banking system and a deepening of the liquidity crisis could impede implementation of the programme, due to ongoing complications in transferring cash to government and civil society partners. To mitigate this risk, in coordination with line ministries and civil society organizations, UNICEF has developed cash transfer modalities that will be further strengthened within the HACT framework.

31. There is a risk that, given the ongoing crisis, only a few international partners will be operating inside Libya during the programme period. UNICEF will continue to invest in partnerships with local non-governmental and community-based organizations and to build their organizational and technical capacity.

32. The political stalemate has resulted in significant challenges to coordination within the central government and between municipalities and the central government. The continued stalemate may deepen such fragmentation, complicating coordination of basic service delivery and preventing legal and policy reform during the programme period. UNICEF has built a network of partnerships with line ministries and municipalities across Libya to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable children can continue to be met, despite political tensions and the economic downturn.

33. During the programme period, funding may be reduced as a result of shifting donor priorities. UNICEF will continue to analyse funding trends and attempt to forecast the direction of donor priorities to anticipate potential shifts. UNICEF will maintain and expand its donor portfolio through increased visibility, quality donor reporting and knowledge-sharing. UNICEF will leverage funds from the private sector, diaspora and individual families in Libya and will advocate for increased use of government resources to benefit children.

Monitoring and evaluation

34. Equity-based monitoring of results will track progress made by UNICEF in addressing bottlenecks, in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly its pledge to "leave no one behind". The country programme results and resources framework and monitoring and evaluation plan will

serve as the overall framework for disaggregated monitoring of outcomes and will directly contribute to results under the UNSF.

35. Due to ongoing insecurity, UNICEF will continue using third-party monitoring to ensure that programmes reach the intended populations of boys and girls in hard-to-reach locations. Over the programme period, when and where feasible, UNICEF will aim to reduce the use of third-party monitoring by increasing the presence of UNICEF staff in programme locations.

36. To improve national information systems, UNICEF will work with the Bureau of Statistics and Census, line ministries and subnational authorities to implement information management systems, potentially including innovative technologies that allow for rapid collection of information.

37. Midyear and annual reviews will explore new opportunities and risks to ensure that the programme remains relevant to the evolving context. The reviews will assess progress in the framework of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus agenda. A continuous assessment of barriers and bottlenecks will further inform adjustments to programme strategies.

38. Monitoring and accountability mechanisms will be implemented to facilitate direct feedback from beneficiaries, including a youth accountability mechanism (to be developed with UNSMIL and other United Nations organizations), key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Monitoring results will directly feed into programme learning and strategic realignment of activities and implementation strategies.

39. UNICEF will conduct an evaluation of its previous country programme in the context of remote programming. The findings of the evaluation will inform the implementation of the current CPD.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Libya — UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2019–2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 42 **National priorities:** Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 8, 10 and 16
United Nations Strategic Framework outcomes involving UNICEF: By late-2020, relevant Libyan institutions improved their capacity to design, develop and implement social policies that focus on quality social services delivery for all women and girls, men and boys (including vulnerable groups, migrants and refugees) in Libya towards enhancing human security and reducing inequalities (outcome 3)
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2020, children, adolescents, youth and their families, especially the most disadvantaged, are increasingly using improved quality basic social services	Proportion of the population using safe drinking water* B: 65% T: 70 % * Due to the limited time frame of the CPD and the critical absence of data, the baseline and the target reflect the 28 targeted municipalities. Results will be taken to scale during the next CPD.	Partner reports (municipal water authorities)	1.1 Vulnerable girls and boys, adolescents and their families have increased access to water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and health services in targeted municipalities. 1.2. Vulnerable girls, boys, adolescents and youth have increased access to inclusive and quality formal and non-formal education. 1.3 Vulnerable adolescents and youth have increased awareness and access to technical and vocational education and training and life skills programmes in targeted municipalities	Line ministries, civil society organizations, communities	177	21 373	21 550
	Children <1 year receiving measles-containing vaccine at the national level B: 93% T: 95%	Health Information System (HIS)					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Number of children who are benefiting from improved learning environments* B: 99,378 T: 200,000 * Due to the limited timeframe of the CPD and the critical absence of data, the baseline and the target reflect the 28 targeted municipalities. Results will be taken to scale during the next CPD.	Education Management Information System (EMIS); partner reports (Ministry of Education)	1.4 Girls and boys aged 0–59 months are protected against vaccine-preventable diseases, with special attention to polio and measles, in targeted municipalities 1.5 Vulnerable adolescents and youth have increased social and economic inclusion in their communities and engage in dialogue and peacebuilding in targeted municipalities				
2. By 2020, girls and boys are better protected from violence, abuse and exploitation	Percentage of girls and boys in conflict with the law who are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence (in targeted municipalities) B: 0 T: 10%	Partner reports (line ministries)	2.1 Community-based child protection, psychosocial and reintegration services are available for vulnerable boys and girls, including survivors of all forms of violence, children with disabilities, children on the move and children associated with armed conflict in targeted municipalities 2.2 Child-friendly justice institutions and services available for boys and girls in contact with the law in targeted municipalities. 2.3 Boys and girls, parents, teachers and communities have improved awareness of the risks of violence against children and available child protection services.	Line ministries, civil society organizations, communities	117	10 101	10 278
	Percentage of girls and boys, survivors of violence, exploitation, and abuse, who are provided with specialized interventions through UNICEF-supported programmes B: 0 T: 20%	Child Protection Information Management System					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
			2.4 National systems for monitoring, reporting and responding to violations of children's rights are strengthened, including technical capacity, information management and referral.				
3. By 2020, key government institutions have improved their evidence-based child-focused planning and budgeting.	Number of national health, education and protection mechanisms that provide regular disaggregated data, with regard to vulnerable groups. B: 1 (HIS) T: 5	EMIS, HIS, Child Protection Information Management System	3.1 Learning and evidence on childhood poverty, vulnerability, public finance and social protection is generated to inform child-centered social sector policies and budgets 3.2 Basic service providers at the national and subnational level have increased capacity to develop and prioritize equity-focused, evidence-based policies and budgets and are better able to respond to emergencies	Line ministries, civil society organizations	1 239	1 281	2 520
	Number of updated policies and/or strategies adopted or revised based on child-friendly priorities B: 0 T: 6	Government validated records					
Programme effectiveness					177	5 475	5 652
Total resources					**1 770**	**38 230**	**40 000**